

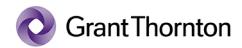
Financial Statements

Ecojustice Canada Society

October 31, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Members of Ecojustice Canada Society

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ecojustice Canada Society, which comprise the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2019, and the statements of revenues and expenses, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the society as at October 31, 2019, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the society's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and
 events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Societies Act of British Columbia, we report that, in our opinion, these financial statements were prepared on a basis consistent with that applied in preparing the financial statements of the preceding year.

Vancouver, Canada March 12, 2020

Chartered Professional Accountants

Grant Thornton LLP

Ecojustice Canada Society Statement of Financial Position		
October 31	2019	2018
Assets Current		
Cash and cash equivalents Short-term investments (Note 3) Receivables Prepaid expenses	\$ 607,189 1,508,711 99,649 50,094	\$ 235,563 2,240,134 156,871 69,873
	2,265,643	2,702,441
Long-term investments (Note 3) Property and equipment (Note 4) Security deposits	2,486,156 931,378 72,421	2,271,425 918,403 72,421
	\$ 5,755,598	\$ 5,964,690
Liabilities		
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8) Deferred contributions (Note 5)	\$ 293,741 307,994	\$ 211,909 342,294
	601,735	554,203
Deferred lease inducement	368,633	381,740
	970,368	935,943
Net assets Internally restricted (Note 6) Invested in property and equipment Unrestricted	2,250,222 931,378 1,603,630	2,250,222 918,403 1,860,122
	4,785,230	5,028,747
	\$ 5,755,598	\$ 5,964,690
On behalf of the board		
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Director Director	}	Director

Ian Burgess, Treasurer

Loreen (Lori) Williams, Chair

Ecojustice Canada Society Statement of Revenues and Expenses

Year ended October 31		2019		2018
Revenue				
Donations	\$	5,172,622	\$	4,851,403
Grants	Ψ	1,764,403	Ψ	1,674,703
Bequests		333,366		722,455
Investment income		307,349		7,338
Cost award and recoveries and other		111,664		86,126
Contribution from University of Ottawa		100,000		100,000
,	_	100,000		,
		7,789,404		7,442,025
	_	1,100,100		.,,
Expenses				
Salaries and compensation (Note 11)		4,847,278		4,058,722
Facilities and office		1,091,881		1,000,651
Litigation and program support		637,593		625,089
Fundraising		407,850		367,887
Public education		305,736		280,360
Contracts		296,657		404,463
Travel		168,477		185,553
Amortization of property and equipment		144,817		145,540
Human resources		111,333		61,683
Science and research	_	21,299		7,333
	_	8,032,921		7,137,281
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenses	\$	(243,517)	\$	304,744

Ecojustice Canada Society Statement of Changes in Net Assets Year ended October 31

	Internally Restricted	Pro	nvested in perty and equipment	U	nrestricted	Total 2019	Total 2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,250,222	\$	918,403	\$	1,860,122	\$ 5,028,747	\$ 4,724,003
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenses	-		(144,817)		(98,700)	(243,517)	304,744
Property and equipment purchases			157,792		(157,792)		
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,250,222	\$	931,378	\$	1,603,630	\$ 4,785,230	\$ 5,028,747

Ecojustice Canada Society			
Statement of Cash Flows Year ended October 31		2019	2018
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Operating (Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenses Items not affecting cash	\$	(243,517)	\$ 304,744
Amortization of property and equipment Unrealized (gain)/loss on investments		144,817 (194,135)	 145,540 82,072
Change in non-cash operating working capital		(292,835)	532,356
Receivables Prepaid expenses Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		57,222 19,779 81,832	75,384 11,646 23,634
Deferred contributions Security deposits Deferred lease inducement		(34,300) - (13,107)	 5,753 6,039 1,554
		(181,409)	656,366
Investing Purchase of investments Purchase of property and equipment Proceeds from sale of investments		- (157,792) 710,827	(511,116) (67,846)
		553,035	(578,962)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		371,626	77,404
Cash and cash equivalents Beginning of year		235,563	158,159
End of year	<u>\$</u>	607,189	\$ 235,563

October 31, 2019

1. Purpose of the Society

Ecojustice Canada Society (the "Society") is a not-for profit charitable organization that uses the law to protect and restore Canada's environment. From coast to coast to coast, the Society's groundbreaking lawsuits protect wilderness and wildlife, take aim at dirty energy projects and keep harmful chemicals out of the air, water and soil Canadians depend on. The Society's lawyers represent community groups, non-profits, First Nations, and individual Canadians on the frontlines of the fight for environmental justice. The Society is a registered society under the Societies Act (British Columbia). The Society is registered with Canada Revenue Agency as a charitable organization and as such, is exempt from income taxes.

The Society has maintained its status as an accredited organization with Imagine Canada, which allows the Society to use the Standard Programs Trustmark on their communications. The goal of the Imagine Canada Standards Program is to increase the transparency of charities and nonprofits to strengthen the public confidence in individual charitable and nonprofit organizations, as well as the sector as a whole by improving the processes in five foundational areas: board governance, financial accountability and transparency, fundraising, staff management, and volunteer involvement.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term deposits which are highly liquid with original maturities of less than three months at the date of acquisition.

Revenue recognition

The Society follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Contributions are recorded as revenue when received or receivable except when the donor has specified that they are intended for a specific use or a future period, in which case they are deferred and recognized in the period the related expenditures are incurred.

The Society recognizes investment income as it is earned.

The Society's right to litigation cost award and recoveries is determined on an individual case basis as determined by the Courts. Recoveries are recognized as revenue at the time the determination is made and collection is reasonably assured.

October 31, 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Donations-in-kind and contributed services

The Society occasionally receives donated assets. Donated assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value in cases that the fair value can be reasonably determined.

The Society benefits greatly from contributed services in the form of volunteer time for various activities. The value of contributed services is not recognized in these financial statements as their fair value cannot be reasonably determined.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at the original cost amount less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, using the following methods and rates:

Leasehold improvementsTerm of lease Straight-lineOffice equipment20% Declining balanceComputer equipment30% Declining balanceSoftware30% Declining balance

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable and exceeds its fair value.

Deferred lease inducement

Deferred lease inducements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the year end exchange rates. Revenues and expenditures denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the average exchange rate. Exchange gains and losses, if any, are recognized in the statement of revenues and expenses.

October 31, 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost. Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables, long-term investments other than equity instruments, security deposits, and accounts payable. Financial assets measured at fair value include long-term investments in equity instruments.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Society regularly assesses whether there are any indications of impairment. If there is an indication of impairment, and the Society determines that there is a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows from the financial asset, it recognizes an impairment loss in the statement of revenues and expenses. Any reversals of previously recognized impairment losses are recognized in operations in the year the reversal occurs.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Investments

The Society invests the majority of its financial resources in interest bearing securities with varying maturity dates. The Society has two types of investments: a long-term operating reserve that the Society intends to use in case it experiences cash flow issues and short-term investments that the Society intends to redeem for its operations as necessary.

	_	2019	_	2018
GICs and bonds Accrued interest Term deposits	\$ _	1,508,711 - -	\$	1,331,225 7,709 901,200
Total short-term investments	_	1,508,711	_	2,240,134
Cash		90,039		39,745
Equities		636,426		554,243
GICs and bonds	_	1,759,691		1,677,437
Total long-term investments	_	2,486,156		2,271,425
	\$	3,994,867	\$	4,511,559

October 31, 2019

4. Property and equipment

			2019	2018
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Leasehold improvements Office equipment Computer equipment Software	\$ 1,051,864 364,071 706,668 116,899 \$ 2,239,502	\$ 268,535 280,155 643,266 116,168 \$ 1,308,124	\$ 783,329 83,916 63,402 731 \$ 931,378	\$ 753,495 96,884 66,979 1,045 \$ 918,403

5. Deferred contributions

	_	2019	_	2018
Balance, beginning of year Contributions received during the year Amount recognized as donations during the year Amount recognized as cost award and recoveries during the year Amount recognized as grants during the year	\$	342,294 2,387,306 (631,455) (25,748) (1,764,403)	\$	336,541 1,704,883 - (24,427) (1,674,703)
	\$	307,994	\$	342,294

6. Internally restricted net assets

The Board of Directors has internally restricted reserves to absorb or respond to temporary changes in its environment or circumstances and to ensure the Society has adequate resources to complete committed projects.

The reserve will be used for:

- Significant reduction in revenue resulting from an external event or conditions in the economy that cannot be sustainably addressed by unrestricted net assets;
- To fund ongoing case litigation in the event that the Society must cease operations;
- Unexpected increase in expenses; and
- Unexpected opportunities that require additional resources.

October 31, 2019

7. Financial instruments

Fair values

The carrying amounts of financial assets measured at amortized cost are \$4,137,700 as at October 31, 2019 (2018 - \$4,422,171).

The carrying amounts of financial assets measured at fair value are \$636,426 as at October 31, 2019 (2018 - \$554,243).

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are \$293,741 as at October 31, 2019 (2018 - \$211,909).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Society manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Society prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations. There has been no change to the risk exposures from 2018.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. It is management's opinion that the Society is not exposed to significant credit risks. There has been no change to the risk exposures from 2018.

Interest rate risk

The Society is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed interest rate financial instruments. Fixed-rate instruments subject the Society to a fair value risk as interest rates change. The Society is exposed to this type of risk as a result of investments in GICs. GICs are subject to interest rate risk upon reinvestment. The risk associated with investments is managed through the Society's established investment policy. There has been no change to their risk exposures from 2018.

Currency risk

The Society is exposed to financial risks as a result of exchange rate fluctuations and the volatility of these rates. In the normal course of operations, the Society receives grants and donations denominated in U.S. dollars. The Society does not currently enter into forward contracts to mitigate this risk. It is management's opinion that the Society is not exposed to significant currency risks. There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2018.

8. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Included in accounts payable are government remittances of \$45,432 (2018 - \$50,880).

October 31, 2019

9. Operating line of credit

The Society maintains an operating line of credit of \$100,000. The operating line bears interest at the bank's prime rate plus 2%. Interest is calculated monthly and payable on the last day of each month. The operating line is secured by a general security agreement against all present and after acquired property. At October 31, 2019, the amount outstanding in the operating line of credit is \$Nil (2018 - \$Nil).

10. Lease commitment

The Society is committed to the following future minimum payments under operating leases for premises, donor relation and information technology services as follows:

2020	\$ 338,581
2021	332,434
2022	323,318
2023	309,755
2024	274,356
Subsequent years	 580,020

\$ 2,158,464

On November 6, 2017 the Society reached an agreement with the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law and Faculty of Science to continue to operate an environmental law and policy clinic on the campus to October 31, 2020. Based on the agreement, the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law will make in-kind contributions in the form of a professor of law, valued at \$307,000. The University will also contribute \$100,000 annually over the term of the agreement. Ecojustice is committed to contribute at minimum the following amounts:

2020 \$ 185,000

11. Remuneration

Remuneration of \$75,000 or more paid to the top ten employees and contractors for services totaled \$1,031,037 (2018 - \$925,944) for the year ended October 31, 2019. The Society did not pay any of its Directors remuneration for their services on the Board of Directors.